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A PERMANENT PATRIOTIC POLICY

IS THAT WHICH IS WANTED FOR CANADA.

THIS IS A CIRCULAR TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE PROVINCIAL
PARLIAMENT—WHICH WAS NOT CIRCULATED ON ACCOUNT OF
MR. GALT YIELDING THE POINT AIMED AT.

Mr. Galt's Retrograde Movement ;—The object of the following being to shew the absolute necessity of a Homely or Patriotic, and Permanent Policy for Canada.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, 1st May, 1860.

SIR,—I take the liberty to solicit your attention to a very important matter. I have opportunities, possessed by few of you, of knowing the extent of the actual distress now existing in the Province, in consequence of the scarcity of Money and Employment, and of the paralysis creeping over its energies, from the feeling that neither the government nor the opposition recognize the People's Employment to be the first question in politics, and that to which all others ought to give way. But if, as I believe, more than three-fourths of both Houses of Parliament, and as large a proportion of the present, as well as of the late government, recognize the above great truth, and see Employment for the People to be the great object of politics, why cannot we get it constitutionally declared?

It appears to me that the present proposal of the government, to take off the duty on books of 10 per cent. (put on only last year), which practically is just PROTECTION TO UNITED STATES PUBLISHERS, calls loudly for this subject being now brought up, as being a complete subversion of the principle we contend for; and I take the liberty to bring before you Resolutions which would assert our common view, in case Mr. Galt unfortunately should persist in refusing to except Books which ACTUALLY ARE PRINTED IN THE PROVINCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the frequent changes and alterations respecting the amount of duties of Customs have the effect of preventing capital, foreign or Canadian, being employed in the creating and maintaining of our native industry.
2. That it is contrary to sound policy to discourage the publishing, within the Province, of School Books, and to prevent the only mode of securing uniformity in the teaching of our private as well as our public Schools, and a national Canadian education and sentiment.
3. That there ought to be a distinction drawn between Books which we do print and which we do not print, the latter being a fit article to add to the list of articles, such as Tea, Sugar, &c., which we cannot grow or manufacture, and on which there ought, therefore, to be no duty, except for revenue.
4. That, generally, we ought not to reduce the duty on articles which we can manufacture, except the Americans reciprocate with us in the particular article.

* What is here meant by the word Patriotic is what ever is for the interest of Canada, without the least reference to the interest of Britain or any other Country. The inhabitants of Great Britain must come to Canada if they think Canada has superior advantages to their own.

5. That the Employment in the Province is invaded, and Annexation of Canada to the United States made more the interests of Canadians, by the course of the Imperial parliament and authorities—the Free Trade legislation of the Imperial parliament in 1846 having left the Canadian farmer in a position to be greatly benefitted by annexation which would give him the American market as well as the English market for his productions; and the late interference of the Imperial authorities regarding the Canadian Tariff, and especially in regard to Books, making it the interest of the manufacturer to go to the United States, as by doing so he gets the American as well as the Canadian market *free from duty*.

6. That the danger to the farmer has been only temporarily averted by the Americans having yielded to Canadians *reciprocity in natural productions*, and that the danger to both can only be permanently averted by one of two courses—by Canada joining the United States in a Zoll-Verein, similar to the German Zoll-Verein thus extending to all articles the present principle of reciprocity,—or by the creation, by ourselves, of a Home Market for the Canadian farmer, through our encouraging a manufacturing population in Canada, it being known that, in case of our doing this, a large proportion of the manufacturing population of the United States (who are chiefly British subjects) would speedily return to the Province.

7. That the latter (the creating a Home Market for the Canadian Farmer) is the only course Canada can at present take independently, and that by decidedly adopting this as a permanent policy, we shall gradually be preparing the Province for adopting the former policy, so soon as the Americans *will agree to it*.

I will only add that, I feel so strongly the immediate and vital importance of this subject, that I would support any party, whether in the Government or Opposition, that would adopt and act upon the above, which I believe to be the only patriotic policy open to us in the circumstances of Canada.

After even Mr. Brown's newspaper, *The Globe*, has had to haul down the flag of *Free Trade*, and to set up the more patriotic principle of *Reciprocity*, or in other words, of an *American Zoll-Verein*, it truly seems madness for Mr. Galt to obey the dictation of England, with regard to the duty on all Books whether we make them in the Province or otherwise; and I see no course open to me but to move:

"That the Bill be not now read a second time; but that it be resolved that while no party in this House, or in the country, desires to see Customs Duties increased, and while there would be no objection to include *such Books as are not made in Canada*, in the category of Tea, Sugar, and other articles, which all desire to see admitted free of duty, it is contrary to sound policy, and manifestly unjust to our own people (*as giving a practical protection to the labor of the United States*), to take off the duty from articles of our own growth or manufacture until the Americans do the same."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

P. S.—If the present emigration from the Province is not stopped (the only way to do which is by some assurance, such as is embodied in the foregoing) I don't see how we can conscientiously encourage Immigration, either of capital or people. For my part, I should not advise Immigration, of either, unless a moderately protective policy is adopted; but it is already abundantly evident that neither capital nor money will come to the Province under our present absence of a permanent policy. Many hundred thousand pounds have this spring been prevented coming to Canada for manufacturing purposes, through Mr. Galt's having gone out of his way to deny in his pamphlet, published in England, that either the Government or Legislature were protectionist, and to show that the customs duties would be reduced the moment the revenue will permit of it. Such a statement seemed to me utter madness—nothing short of suicide on the part of Canada. A still larger number of capitalists, willing to come to Canada, were prevented by the sketch of Mr. Galt's opinions, showing him to be a Free Trader, which he allowed to appear in the Illustrated London News. It is obvious, therefore, that the immigration both of capital and people will all go, *and ought all to go*,* to the United States, while it can be said that in Canada both Government and Opposition are devoid of all interest in the Canadian people and their employment; and there is nothing but Annexation before the Province if this heartless English theory, of Free Trade without reciprocity, is persisted in. Humanity will soon demand and enforce it; for we would be found to have all the evils of every country, and none of the benefits of any, and a

* I have already heard of one publisher who proposes removing his establishment and workmen to the United States. This is just what the late Mr. Hew Ramsay, of Montreal, did. He could not get his raw material introduced into Canada duty free, and his only alternative therefore was to manufacture his books in the United States. He kept his stereotype plates in New York, and threw off the Books as he wanted them. In this way he had the market of the United States, and HE GOT HIS MATERIAL DUTY FREE into Canada.

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Revolution would be precipitated from want of Employment—not from the least objection to, or disloyalty to, the British Crown, but because there is a higher loyalty than that to forms of government—the loyalty to our own families.

I cannot better close than in the words of a writer in the "Montreal Gazette":—

"The Canadian publisher will find himself taxed twenty per cent, on a very considerable part of his material, which is not yet manufactured in this Province, and will have to compete with the American publisher, who has his materials *free of duty*. He will only have the Canadian market even on these terms, for he will find himself excluded from the American market by a duty of fifteen per cent, which, added to the duty on part of his material, would make that duty equal to *twenty-five per cent*. The adoption of such a policy would clearly be to offer a large premium to those who are now spending their money in employing our own people, to *remove to the United States*, in fact their removal there will be a matter of certainty, for the entire profit on these books does not much exceed the extra duty which the Canadian publisher now pays on his raw material. I think it will be admitted that such a system of levying duties is entirely at variance with all sound principles of political economy, and cannot be defended either on *Free Trade* or *Protectionist* grounds. All agree that manufactured articles should bear the burthen of taxation, and that raw material should be admitted free; but here this principle is to be reversed: **THE MATERIAL IS TAXED TWENTY PER CENT., WHILE THE MANUFACTURED ARTICLE IS PROPOSED TO BE PLACED ON THE FREE LIST.**"

I. B.

MY CIRCULAR TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT, SENDING THEM THE LETTER OF MESSRS. WM. BARBER & BROTHER, SHOWING THE SUCCESS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURING NO LONGER DOUBTFUL.

I shall feel greatly obliged by Members sending these Circulars (with the letter of Messrs. Barber & Brother) to their different localities, as this success in Manufacturing in one place in Canada may easily be realized in every other—thus gradually furnishing a home market for the variety of agricultural products which render it possible profitably to attempt a rotation of crops—and thus gradually (in the only way it can be done) rendering Canada independent of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, on the continuance of which the material prosperity of this Province is at present more totally dependent than is consistent with the security of our Political or National independence. I take the liberty of soliciting the attention of Members to this very important matter, from my having opportunities possessed by few of them of knowing the extent of *the actual distress now existing in the Province, in consequence of the scarcity of money and employment*, and of the paralysis creeping over its energies, from the feeling that neither the Government nor the Opposition recognize *our own People's Employment to be the first question in politics, and that to which all others ought to give way*. But if, as I believe, more than three-fourths of both Houses of Parliament, and as large a proportion of the present, as well as of the late, Government, recognize the above great truth, and see Employment for the People to be the great object of our politics, why cannot we get it constitutionally declared? If the present emigration from the Province is not stopped, *I cannot see how we can conscientiously encourage immigration, either of capital or of people*. For my part, I should not advise immigration of either, unless a moderately protective policy is adopted; and it is already abundantly evident that neither capital nor money will come to the Province under our present absence of a permanent policy.

In fact it is becoming obvious that the immigration, both of capital and people, will all go and *ought all to go*,* to the United States, while it can be said, that in Canada both Government and Opposition are devoid of all interest in the Canadian people and their *employment*; and there is nothing but Annexation before the Province if this heartless English theory, of Free Trade without reciprocity, is persisted in. Humanity would soon demand and enforce it, for we would be found to have all the evils of every country and none of the benefits of any; and a Revolution would be precipitated from want of employment, not from the least objection to, or disloyalty to, the British Crown, but because there is a higher loyalty than that to forms of Government—the loyalty to our own families. And so plain a statement, by some one whose loyalty is undoubted (and who would stand for the British

* Had the duty been taken off Books, our Publishers must have removed to the United States. This is just what the late Mr. Hew Ramsay, of Montreal, did. He could not get his raw material introduced into Canada duty free, and his only alternative therefore was to manufacture his books in the United States. He left his stereotype plates in New-York, and threw off his books as he wanted them. In this way he had the market of the United States and HE THUS GOT HIS MATERIAL DUTY FREE INTO CANADA!

Government, be it right or wrong), has been suggested by my being in possession, which probably no other member of the Canadian Parliament is, of an extensive and determined conspiracy of Manufacturers and Free Traders in England to impose on this Province their industrial dogmas, through the continued interference of the Colonial Office. In these circumstances, Canadians cannot too soon, or too plainly, let it be known, at they feel that the Employment of the Province is invaded, and the annexation of Canada to the United States made more the interest of the Canadians by the course of the Imperial Parliament and authorities—THE FREE TRADE LEGISLATION OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT IN 1846 HAVING LEFT THE CANADIAN FARMER IN A POSITION TO BE GREATLY BENEFITTED BY ANNEXATION, WHICH WOULD GIVE HIM THE AMERICAN MARKET,* AS WELL AS THE ENGLISH MARKET, FOR HIS PRODUCTIONS; AND THE PRESENT INTERFERENCE OF THE IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES REGARDING THE CANADIAN TARIFF MAKING IT THE INTEREST OF THE MANUFACTURER TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES, AS BY DOING SO HE GETS THE AMERICAN AS WELL AS THE CANADIAN MARKET FREE FROM DUTY. Canadians must not shut their eyes to the fact that the danger to the farmer has been only temporarily averted by the Americans having yielded to Canadians *reciprocity in natural productions*, and that the danger to both can only be permanently averted by one of two courses:—by Canada joining the United States in a Zoll-Verein, similar to the German Zoll-Verein, thus extending to all articles the present principle of reciprocity,—or by the creation, by ourselves, of a Home Market for the Canadian farmer, through our encouraging a manufacturing population in Canada; it being known that, in case of our doing this, a large proportion of the manufacturing population of the United States (who are chiefly British subjects) would speedily return to the Province. Even after Mr. Brown's newspaper, the *Globe*, has had to haul down the Free Trade Flag, and set up the more patriotic principle of Reciprocity, or in other words, of an *American Zoll-Verein*—it would be madness in any Canadian party to obey the dictation of England, and adopt a less patriotic course. The practical result of so suicidal a policy was well explained lately by a writer in the *Montreal Gazette*, when showing the deviation from sound policy, which it would have been had we, at the dictation of England, swept away the custom's duty on books which are being manufactured in Canada: "The Canadian publisher, said the writer alluded to, will find himself taxed twenty per cent. on a pretty considerable part of his material, which is not yet manufactured in this Province, and will have to compete with the American publisher who has his material *free of duty*. He will only have the Canadian Market even on these terms, for he will find himself excluded from the American market by a duty of 15 per cent., which, added to the duty on part of his material, would make this duty equal to *twenty-five* per cent. The adoption of such a policy would clearly be to offer a large premium to those who are now spending their money in employing our own people, to *remove to the United States*, in fact their removal there will be a matter of certainty, for the entire profits on these books does not much exceed the extra duty which the Canadian publisher now pays on his raw material. I think it will be admitted that such a system of levying duties is entirely at variance with all sound principles of political economy, and cannot be defended either on *Free Trade* or *Protectionist* grounds. All agree that manufactured articles should bear the burthen of taxation, and that raw material should be admitted free; but here this principle is to be reversed: THE MATERIAL IS TAXED TWENTY PER CENT., WHILE THE MANUFACTURED ARTICLE IS PROPOSED TO BE PLACED ON THE FREE LIST." In conclusion, it is clear that the creating a Home Market for the Canadian farmer, *by bringing the factory and farmer together* is the only course Canada can at present take independently, and that by decidedly adopting this as a PERMANENT POLICY, we shall gradually be preparing the Province for adopting Reciprocity or an American Zoll-Verein, so soon as the Americans *will agree to it*. And I will only farther add that, I feel so strongly the immediate and vital importance of this subject, that I would support any party, whether in the Government or Opposition, that would adopt and act upon the above, which I believe to be the only patriotic policy open to us in the circumstances of Canada.

THAT AN AMERICAN ZOLL-VEREIN SHOULD BE THE FIXED POLICY OF CANADA EVENTUALLY, IS NOT ONLY THE INTEREST OF CANADA BUT OF ENGLAND.

The natural policy of Canada (which may be called England in America) is seen clearly to be the ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN ZOLL-VEREIN, such as exists among the German States. Under this the United States and Canada would neither of them levy any customs taxes on their interior frontiers, but only at the seaports from Labrador to Mexico—the same duties being levied and each country getting its share in proportion to its population. Let us then resolve that for our commercial system,

* And why is the American market and the English market combined, better than the English and Canadian market combined? It is obviously because the Americans have encouraged into existence a manufacturing population, which Canada wants, as a market for the productions of her farmers.

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the principle should be adopted by Canada of an American Zoll-Verein, or, in other words, free trade with America but not with Europe. THIS WILL BE A FAIR COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE VIEWS OF THE TWO CLASSES OF FRIENDS OF THE CANADIAN FARMER, ONE OF WHICH HOLDS THAT OUR FARMER IS TO BE MOST BENEFITTED BY GENERAL FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION, AND THE OTHER BY KEEPING THE COUNTRY TROUGH THE RESTRICTION OF IMPORTATIONS AND INDIRECT TAXATION. * It would terminate our present unprincipled position of political parties in Canada. By setting up a policy of Canadian patriotism we should have as the opposition to us, whether government or parliamentary opposition, the foreign, or foreign trade party; and that the aims of such a party never has more than mere personal selfishness in view is clearly enough shown in this that while in England it is in favor of local manufactures because *there* they are manufacturers, here, in Canada it would be against local manufacturers because *here* they are merchants, and in fact represent *an English local faction instead of a great British interest*. Of old, he was said to be the greatest patriot, who made two blades of grass grow where formerly there was but one; but *in Canada production will take care of itself*; and he is the greatest patriot who can secure *better markets* for Canadian productions. Political economists who get their knowledge from books, regard the people only as *consumers*, and try to convince them that their whole or their main interest is in *cheapness*, whereas the distinctive characteristic of *Canadians* is that they *labor*—that they are *producers* and have therefore as their main interest more bidders for their labor, which means *more, not less, price* for the commodity! It is self evident that if a man's *production* did not exceed his *consumption* there would be no profit, and his employment would cease; and his production being therefore the larger quantity, he is more interested in the price of it than in the price of the smaller quantity—his consumption. But it is well for Canada that she can afford to throw theories to the winds, having a certain and unfailing barometer of her great interests. In her farmers Canada has a great class, the prosperity of which secures the prosperity of all other classes; so that the *true economical policy for Canada is to promote the prosperity of the Canadian farmer*. And how this is to be done is the *simple political question of the Canadian patriot*. Yet—to the shame of the British statesmen be it said—a question so momentous to Canada was known to have had no consideration in England, when she in 1546, diametrically altered her policy and repealed all the old distinctions between Canadian and American produce in her markets. The direct and immediate effect of this precipitate introduction of free imports (for it is not Free Trade) into the mother country was most disastrous to Canada, and was more likely to prove subversive to her loyalty, than any thing that could have been anticipated; for it left the Canadian farmer (on the North Bank of the St. Lawrence) only the English market for his produce in which he has to compete (after paying all freights and expenses across the Atlantic) with wheat of countries where labor and money are not one third what those are in Canada; while it gave to the American farmer (on the South Bank of the St. Lawrence) this English market to avail of whenever it suited him in addition to the American market. Happily the British Government saw in time the error committed in bringing about a state of things in which it would have been impossible to retain, *upon British principles*, the Canadas—British principles always involving the idea that the object of Britain in acquiring or retaining territory is to bless not to blight it. And Lord Elgin bribed the Americans, by sharing with them our Fishery and Navigation rights to give us the Reciprocity Treaty, which while it exists, removes the Canadian farmer's cause of complaint. Now, therefore, the preservation of this Reciprocity Treaty with the United States is shown to be not only the interest of the farmers, and through them, of all others in Canada, but of the British Government, as without it Canadians are left in a position to be much benefited by Canada being annexed to the United States. I speak plainly, viewing him the most loyal man who speaks most plainly at such a crisis. And this (the present) Reciprocity Treaty can only eventually be secured and rendered permanent by the British Government adopting the great principle of *decentralizing* the manufacturing power of the Empire—a principle which would aggrandize the British Empire, and be an incalculable benefit to the working classes in England, Ireland and Scotland. To preserve the Empire, Britain has to yield her selfish principle of *centralizing*, which has ruined Ireland and India, so far as such countries could be ruined, and cost us the old American Colonies. The principle of decentralizing the manufactures of the Empire is A PRINCIPLE WHICH WOULD SECURE FOR THE EMPIRE AN ENORMOUS ADDITIONAL TRADE AND INFLUENCE. Through the instrumentality of some one or other of her dependencies (which might be called England in America, England in Australia, England in India, &c., &c.,) she could secure Free Trade for all her mechanics that chuse to go to those favored localities, with countries that could never agree to Free Trade direct with England, without giving a death blow to their comparatively comfortable populations. For instance, England could never get Free Trade with the United States in manufactured goods, but no doubt the United States would be prepared to extend the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, thus throwing down all interior Custom Houses between Canada and the United States; which done, the Englishman, by coming to Canada, and manufacturing his goods at our endless water power, will

* Though we may restrict our importations in every possible way, we cannot bring them down to the limit of our ability as a Province to pay.

be able to save the 25 per cent. charged on the same goods going direct from England to the United States, a custom's duty to which the Americans are *patriotically* about to add ten per cent; and hundreds of mill-owners now in uneasy circumstances in England, would, under such an arrangement, immediately transfer to Canada their machinery and hands to the infinite benefit of the population thus removed, and the aggrandisement of the empire. And this is the main thing wanted by the Canadian farmer, *permanently*, as giving him a market on the spot for his roots and spring crops, thus rendering rotation of crops possible, while it would give him also that which is so valuable to him *in the present* (until he gets his rotation of crops established), the superior market for his white wheat furnished in the United States by the Reciprocity Treaty. To the United States, and more especially to the Western States, as **MAKING THE ST. LAWRENCE THE GREAT HIGHWAY OF AMERICA**, Free Trade and navigation with Canada would give great development, would give them, in a word, all the commercial advantages of annexation.

In Canada, we neither respect nor fear the present race of men in England who call themselves statesmen. From their patriotism we expect nothing, any more than from their lamentable ignorance of the Colonies. But from their fears we might look for something, if they would only reflect how the old American Colonies were lost to England; and in due time, we are confident, the people of England, and through them the Governments of England (which, in the present day, whether Whig or Tory, are mere mouth pieces of the Manchester School) must come to feel that Free Trade is impossible, and, if possible, is the contrary principle to the principle of Empire. *Sum Romanus*—I am a Roman citizen—was a proud, because a substantial boast; but while this wretched Manchester school bears sway in the Imperial Councils and Legislature, a British subject has a heritage of *duties* to be performed, without being in the possession or prospect of a single peculiar privilege to be enjoyed—our national blockheadism making him share his national advantages with all the countries in the world, not one of which will share its national advantages with British subjects.

In Canada our peculiar danger arises from the influence of old country people, who seem all to have, from not taking time to reflect, confidently believed the Manchester politicians, and adopted as a truth that greatest of all untruths, that Free Imports is Free Trade—it (English Free Trade) being only freedom to buy from other countries their labour, but not freedom to sell to other countries our people's labour. This, and the desire to get popularity with the many or influence with the few in England, have hitherto prevented our Provincial statesmen speaking out and making clear to the Colonial Office the decision of Canadian public opinion on this the most vital of all subjects for Canada. They will now, however, speak out, and declare in the most unmistakeable terms, that the use of the Canadian Legislature is not to take care of other parts of the Empire, or of the world, but to promote and to defend Canadian interests; and that the Canadians are no longer blind to the fact that this patriotic policy can best be attained, and indeed, can only be attained, by firmly adhering under every possible circumstances, whatever be the result, to the following resolution:—

That while we in Canada have no wish farther to increase our custom's duties, and while we look to doing away entirely those on Tea, Sugar and all articles which we do not grow or manufacture, our Provincial policy is not to incur debt for anything we can avoid, and we shall never consent to reduce—otherwise than as a matter of RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES—the duties on articles which we can grow or manufacture.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Letter from William Barber & Brothers, Georgetown, C. W., to Isaac Buchanan, M. P. P.

GEORGETOWN, 11th May, 1860.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiries as to the effect of the increase of the Protective Duty of 1858 and 1859 on our business, we would state:—That in both branches of Manufacture, in which we are somewhat largely engaged,—viz., Woollens, of various kinds, and Printing and Wrapping Papers,—we have marked a large increase in the demand, accompanied by a more certain and steady market, in every class of goods, since the advanced tariffs came into operation. This has enabled us to extend our facilities for manufacturing a better class of goods than heretofore, and such as would better compete with the United States and English markets. By these means, added to the necessity felt on all sides for economy in expenditure, our home-manufactured goods are daily becoming more generally patronized by all classes of the community, *many of the upper classes having now become constant wearers of Canadian cloths* who, a few years ago, could not have been persuaded to use them at any price. This salutary change in the minds of the community, we cannot doubt, has been greatly

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induced by the popularity which has been given to the subject of the Encouragement of Home Manufactures by the animated discussions to which it has given rise, both in Parliament and the Press, in the last two years. Having once become fairly introduced into the market, the steady and certain growth of the demand, among all classes, is, we believe, one of the best proofs of the *cheapness of the goods themselves, as compared with those introduced from the other side.*

We know it is objected by some, that, in encouraging and fostering the Manufacturer, by protective duties, we raise the price of the manufacture to the consumer. So far is this from being the effect, in our case, that, in woollen cloths, although, in many instances, we have been enabled to materially improve the quality, *in no solitary instance have we had occasion to raise the price*; and in printing papers, while the price at which we were selling, *before the present protective duty came into operation, was 12½c., our price at present, and since 1858, has been 11½c.* The principle upon which we are enabled to reduce the price to the consumer, is easily explained. Before the imposition of the restrictive duty, the Americans, to a great extent, had control of the paper market—with extensive mills, the most approved machinery, and a large and certain home market, *they were enabled to secure the best of our Canadian custom, and to carry away the best money*;—consequently, not only was the sale of the Canadian maker uncertain, but his pay still more so. We had, therefore, no encouragement for the expenditure of the capital necessary for fitting up of mills with appliances calculated to compete with our old established rivals; and although their prices were in reality higher than we, with fair opportunities, would have been able to supply at, yet they still held the market against us, because *we were unable to get a fair start against such unequal odds.*

Speaking from our own experience and taking into consideration the large extra amount of otherwise unprofitable labor employed, **THE LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY KEPT IN CIRCULATION WITHIN THE COUNTRY**—which must otherwise have gone to the States or to England,—and the wholesome prospects of future prosperity as a manufacturing community, held out under the present state of things, and the existing protective tariff, *we are of the opinion that any retrograde movement towards decreasing the protection thereby afforded, would prove most disastrous to the interests of the country*; while, with the present tariff maintained for a succession of years, we have every reason to hope that Canadian manufactures will be steadily and surely developed, until they become one of, if not the most important interest in the country.

We might further add, that we are glad to see that the *agricultural community are beginning, pretty generally, to realized the important extent to which their interests are involved in the encouragement of home manufactures.* Every year brings us a further and more forcible illustration of the precarious dependence that the one solitary crop of wheat is to the farmer. Yet, while they have so exceedingly small a demand at home, and have to depend almost entirely upon a distant foreign market for the consumption of their produce, *they are compelled to confine their operations to the raising of wheat, and wheat only.* Whereas, had they a large home consumption, they might extend their operations to a large series of crops far more certain and profitable, but *which it is useless to raise for exportation.* This home consumption, it is very obvious, can only be created by the development of a large manufacturing community, which, as in all civilized countries of importance, should always be found side by side with the farmer. This principle, we are pleased to see, is now beginning to be pretty generally realized by the farmers of Canada.

We are, dear sir,

Yours obediently,

W. BARBER & BROTHER.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

(From *Hulton Era*.)

In our columns of this day's issue will be found a letter from Messrs. Barber, of Georgetown, to Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M. P. P., in answer to enquiries he had made of them, as to what effect the increase in the protective tariff of 1858 and 1859 has had on their business as manufacturers, and the information contained in their answer has been considered so satisfactory and so important, that we understand it has been treated as a public document, and sent by members of the Legislature for circulation throughout their respective constituencies.

We are happy to learn from Messrs. Barber's letter, that their business, as woollen and paper manufacturers, has largely increased since the period referred to; that they have not only considerably extended their operations, and produced a superior quality of goods, but have sold them at a lower

figure, than they had previous to the protection law coming into operation, thus giving satisfactory contradiction to the assertions made by some, that by our adoption of the protective principle, we were encouraging manufacturers to raise their prices at the cost of consumers.

It is not very difficult to understand that the greater the number of hands and machines that a manufacturer can employ, the cheaper he can sell his goods, for the profit he could have on the work of twenty men, would not enable him to sell so cheaply as when he could fully employ one hundred, as it is clear that if he can have as much profit on each person's work when he employs 100 men, as when he employs 20, his profits will be five times as much. This will allow him to reduce the price of his goods considerably, and still afford himself a much greater profit than when employing the smaller number of hands.

Our duty as Canadians lies clearly before us ; to encourage home manufactures, in preference to all others, and to reject the imported article for that which our own country can supply us. It will wear better, and look quite as well, and to appear clad in articles of Canadian manufacture, will give the wearer a stamp of patriotic respectability, that those who patronise foreign productions need not expect to attain to.

Let manufactories be established in every suitable locality ; the larger they are, and the more hands they can employ the better, as they will afford more consumers of every article of farm and garden produce, with which our farmers can supply them ; articles not suitable for exportation, but more remunerative to the farmer, as their production will not exhaust the vitality of the soil like perpetual wheat cropping. The market will be at home, and the aggregate of produce sold, will yearly represent more cash to the producer, than what he can extract from the foreign wheat-buyer.

All old party cries and party spirit should be discarded and forgotten ; they have been nothing but fallacious theories, as through its long adoption of them, the half-ruined state of the country too fully proves.

The true and popular rallying-cry for the future, at the polls and elsewhere—must be **HOME MANUFACTURES, HOME MARKETS, and remunerative EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE**—and all who may offer themselves as candidates to represent the people in Parliament, and do not zealously adopt it, and make it the motto of their standard, should be looked upon as enemies of their country, and be universally rejected. It is high time for Canadians to open the eyes of their understanding, and be no longer made the dupes of political quacks, whose oft-repeated nostrums have produced nothing but national debility, and nausea.

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